

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Informational Booklet Regarding Neonatal Seizure among Mother of under Five Year Children Admitted in Shri Mahant Indresh Hospital Patel Nagar Dehradun

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ABSTRACT

Children under- five years of age are very small and their all systems are in develop poor feeding and immaturity of immune system causes are frequent attack of infections like respiratory tract infection, otitis media, diarrhea, gastroenteritis; etc. fever is a common manifestation present in most of the infection .In some children severe fever can result seizure .So the care of under -five children is important to decrease morbidity and mortality due to seizure in under-five children.

KEYWORDS: effectiveness informational booklet neonatal seizure under five children

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INTRODUCTION

Neonatal seizures are a commonly encountered neurologic condition in neonates. They are defined as the occurrence of sudden, abnormal alteration of electrographic activity at any point from birth to the end of the neonatal period. "A study to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five years children admitted in Shri Mahant Indresh Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun.

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mothers of under five year children.
2. To find the association between knowledge and score with their selected demographic variables among mothers of under five year children (age of mother, type of family, education of mother,

occupation of mother, sex of child, family monthly income, age of child, religion)

Assumptions:

1. Mother of under five year children may have some knowledge regarding neonatal seizure.
2. Self- instruction modules help the mothers to give more knowledge on neonatal seizures.
3. Knowledge of mothers of five year children on seizures differs with selective socioeconomic variables.

Hypothesis:

H1- To determine the effectiveness of information booklet regarding neonatal seizure among mothers.

H2 – There will be significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge on neonatal seizure.

RESEARCH APPROACH: A pre-experimental survey approach was considered the best to assess the level of knowledge of regarding neonatal seizures among mother of under five years

RESEARCH DESIGN: In this research study descriptive study designs in used.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: Shri Mahant Indresh Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun.

TARGET POPULATION: Under five-year children's attending various wards and OPD in shri mahant indresh hospital, Patel Nagar Dehradun.

SAMPLE SIZE: This study sample comprise of 40 children's.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: non probability sampling
DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL The tool used for data collection consists of the following sections:

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES based on knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five year children's inadequate level of knowledge - Moderate level of knowledge - Adequate level of knowledge

S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE
1	Age of Mother a) 22 years b) 23-27 years c) 28-32 years d) 33-38 years	07 09 18 12	2.5% 22.5% 45% 30%
2	Type of Family a) Nuclear family b) Joint family	17 23	42.5% 57.5%
3	Occupation of Mother a) Worker b) House wife	06 34	15% 85%
4	Sex of Child a) Female b) Male	21 19	52% 47.5%
5	Socio Economic Status a) >5000 b) 5000 to 10000 c) 10000 to 15000 d) <15000	04 08 17 11	10% 20% 42.5% 27.5%
6	Age of Child a) 1 to 2 yrs. b) 2 to 3 yrs. c) 3 to 4 yrs. d) 4 to 5 yrs.	10 19 08 03	25% 47.5% 20% 75%
7	Religion a) Hindu b) Muslim c) Christian d) Sikh	28 10 01 01	17% 25% 2.5% 2.5%
8	Education of Mother a) Primary level b) Secondary level c) Intermediate level d) Graduation	04 14 12 10	10% 35% 30% 25%

Table (1) point out that the demographic data detail according to their depicts that the majority of 40% mother were in the age of 22 years majority of the women were having joint family only 23(57.5%). 28(17%) belongs to hindu religion, 12(30%) were higher educated, 34(85%) house wife, 17(42.5%) 10001-15000 and above have family income, 19 (72.5%) have female child.

TABLE (2):- Frequency and percentage distribution of mother's knowledge level on neonatal seizure.

KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	00	00%	21	52.5%
Moderate	14	35%	19	49.5%
Inadequate	29	65%	00	00%

Show that the knowledge of mothers regarding neonatal seizures, among mothers of under five years children .In the pre-test 26(65%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 14(35%) mothers had moderate knowledge and none of the mothers had adequate knowledge in pre-test. In post-test 21(52%) mothers had adequate knowledge, 19(49.5%) mothers had moderate knowledge and none of the mother had inadequate knowledge in post-test.

S.NO.	Variables	Frequency	DF	Chi square value (χ^2)	Table value	Level of Significance
1.	Age of Mother a) 22 years b) 23-27 years c) 28-32 years d) 33-38 years	07 09 18 12	03	2.729	7.82	Not significance
2.	Type of Family a) Nuclear family b) Joint family	17 23	02	61.42	5.44	Significance
3.	Occupation of Mother a) Worker b) House wife	06 34	06	0.44	3.84	Not Significance
4.	Sex of Child a) Female b) Male	21 19	01	0.199	3.84	Not Significance
5.	Socio Economic Status a) >5000 b) 5000 to 10000 c) 10000 to 15000 d) <15000	04 08 17 11	03	3.4206	7.82	Not Significance
6.	Age of Child a) 1 to 2 yrs. b) 2 to 3 yrs. c) 3 to 4 yrs. d) 4 to 5 yrs.	10 19 08 03	03	3.199	7.82	Not Significance
7.	Religion a) Hindu b) Muslim c) Christian d) Sikh	28 10 01 01	03	4.19	7.82	Not Significance
8.	Education of Mother a) Primary level b) Secondary level c) Intermediate level d) Graduation	04 14 12 10	03	1.16	7.82	Not Significance

The results of chi square analysis presented in table 4 indicates that the demographic variable among mothers of under five years children .shows statistical significant association with the pre-test level of knowledge shows statistical significant association with the pre-test level of knowledge and there were no significant association of other demographic variables with their post- test level of knowledge The obtained chi square value of the variable such as age ($\chi^2 = 2.727, 0.05$), type of family ($\chi^2 = 61.42, p > 0.05$), religion ($\chi^2 = 4.19, P > 0.05$), educational status ($\chi^2 = 1.16, P > 0.05$), working experience ($\chi^2 = 0.49, p > 0.05$), family income ($\chi^2 = 3.4206, p > 0.05$) and source of information ($\chi^2 = 0.17, p > 0.05$), Age of child ($\chi^2 = 3.199, p > 0.05$), sex ($\chi^2 = 0.17, p > 0.05$).

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendation have been recommended for further research.

1. A study can be done on the health providers regarding the prevention of neonatal complication.
2. A similar study may be conducted to find out the effectiveness of informational booklet.
3. A study can be conducted to identify the various factors which influence the mother knowledge on neonatal seizures.

CONCLUSION

A quantitative study was undertaken knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five years children admitted in shri mahant Indiresh Hospital, Patel Nagar Dehradun. With the objective to assess the level of knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five year children admitted in Shri Mahant Indiresh Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun. 40 samples were selected by self-structured questionnaire. A conclusion was derived from the finding of the study. It can be concluded that mothers having inadequate knowledge, mothers

having moderate knowledge, mothers having adequate knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five years children admitted in Shri Mahant Indiresh Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun

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